

DESCRIPTIONS OF INDIAN MICRO-LEPIDOPTERA.

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XVIII.

(Continued from page 781 of Volume XXII.)

STENOMIDÆ.

Stenoma ichnæa, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 22-25 mm. Head and thorax whitish-fuscous or pale fuscous, thorax sometimes darker anteriorly. Palpi brownish-whitish. Antennal ciliations in ♂ 3. Abdomen light ochreous-grey. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen rounded, little oblique; whitish-fuscous, on dorsal $\frac{3}{4}$ more or less suffused with light fuscous and sprinkled irregularly with dark fuscous; a more or less developed fine dark fuscous streak along fold towards base; oblique dark fuscous spots on costa at $\frac{1}{4}$, middle, and $\frac{3}{4}$; stigmata small, dark fuscous, plical obliquely beyond first discal; a series of dark fuscous dots round apex and termen: cilia whitish-fuscous, with faint fuscous median line. Hindwings pale fuscous; cilia whitish-fuscous, with faint darker subbasal shade.

Anshi, Kanara, bred in January (Maxwell); six specimens. Larva green, head brown, collar black, with lateral (spiracular) series of black spots, also with black supraspiracular spots on 3, 4, and several of the posterior segments; feeding between spun leaves, or a broken portion spun on surface of a whole leaf, on *Symplocos spicata*: pupa very obese, making a constant clicking sound when disturbed (Maxwell).

GRACILARIADÆ.

Lithocolletis triplex, n. sp.

♀. 10 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi whitish, ringed with dark fuscous. Thorax reddish-ochreous, partly tinged with whitish. Abdomen grey. Forewings lanceolate; bronzy-ochreous, tinged with reddish; three slightly inwards-oblique narrow white transverse fasciæ, at $\frac{1}{4}$, middle, and $\frac{3}{4}$, first two almost straight, third hardly angulated above middle, each nearly preceded by a considerable spot of blackish irroration on costa, and the second on dorsum also; undefined patches of blackish irroration on costa and termen near beyond third fascia, and a smaller one at apex: cilia pale greyish, on termen with basal half bronzy-ochreous, with a patch of blackish irroration above tornus. Hindwings dark grey; cilia pale grey.

Pykara, 7000 ft., Nilgiris, in April (Andrewes). Allied to *conformis*; a large and distinct species.

Lithocolletis virgulata, n. sp.

♂. 6 mm. Head and palpi whitish. Forewings narrow-lanceolate; ochreous-chestnut-brown; an irregular whitish median basal streak to $\frac{1}{4}$, irregularly irrorated with black, and connected with dorsum near base by a mark of black irroration; three somewhat inwardly oblique whitish transverse fasciæ, angulated above middle, lower portion sometimes mostly suffused with groundcolour, their margins marked with black irroration, posterior margins strongest but interrupted above angle, posterior margin of third running into apex: cilia whitish-ochreous, round apex irrorated with black points. Hindwings grey; cilia pale greyish-ochreous.

Manchikeri, Kanara, bred in May, from cocoons found on a *Ficus* (Maxwell); two specimens. It is exceptional for a *Lithocolletis* larva to

pupate outside the mine. Mr. Maxwell writes "The noticeable thing was the extremely large size of the cocoon itself in proportion to the insect; the tree is a common one, but I have never noticed the cocoons elsewhere." The species is allied to *conformis*, but very distinct.

Aerocercops civica, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 6 mm. Head whitish mixed with fuscous. Palpi with appressed scales, white, with two bands on second joint and three on terminal dark fuscous. Thorax brownish irrorated with dark fuscous. Abdomen grey, beneath white, sides irregularly barred with dark fuscous. Forewings extremely narrow, elongate-lanceolate; brownish, irrorated with dark fuscous, costa suffused with dark fuscous, dorsum sometimes more or less strigulated with white; four transverse fasciæ composed each of a pair of white striæ more or less connected in disc but separated with dark fuscous at extremities, more widely on dorsum, first at $\frac{1}{3}$, second beyond middle, third at $\frac{2}{3}$, fourth at $\frac{4}{5}$, less well marked; a slender white transverse bar before apex, enlarged on costa and sometimes containing a dark fuscous speck: cilia pale grey, round apex with two dark grey lines. Hindwings grey; cilia light grey.

Karwar, Kanara, bred in July (Maxwell); ten specimens. Larva bright red, mining blotches in leaves of Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*), many larvæ in each leaf; pupa orange, in external detached oval orange cocoon (Maxwell). Allied to *ordinatella*.

Aerocercops pentalocho, Meyr.

Larva mining blotches in leaves of Mango (*Mangifera indica*); pupa in external white flat oval cocoon (Maxwell).

Aerocercops cathedraea, Meyr.

Larva mining inconspicuous galleries in leaves of "Kungina" creeper.

Aerocercops cylicota, n. sp.

♂. 7 mm. Head shining white, face grey. Palpi slender, whitish, second joint suffused with dark grey towards apex, terminal joint with two rings and apex dark fuscous. Thorax shining white, with lateral ochreous-bronze stripes. Abdomen dark grey, beneath white, segmental edges dark fuscous. Forewings very narrow, elongate-lanceolate; ochreous-bronze; three shining white dorsal blotches edged with black, first antemedian, triangular, reaching costa, on dorsum rather broadly extended to base, second postmedian, rounded-triangular, not quite reaching costa, third narrow-oblong, extending along termen to near apex; a white apical dot: cilia grey, with a white patch on terminal blotch. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia grey.

Karwar, Kanara, bred in June (Maxwell); one specimen. Larva mining blotches in leaves of *Colebrookea oppositifolia* (*Labiata*); pupa in cocoon in folded edge of leaf (Maxwell).

Aerocercops isodelta, Meyr.

One specimen sent by Mr. Maxwell as bred from the same plant with *A. cylicota*, and not recognised as distinct; the two species are generally similar but certainly distinct, and as only one of each was sent, the identification of the larva lacks precision, and needs further investigation.

Aerocercops hexachorda, n. sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head and thorax whitish. Palpi slender, whitish, with subapical ring of second joint, two rings of terminal, and apical edge anteriorly dark fuscous. Forewings very narrowly elongate-lanceolate; light brownish-ochreous; six slender oblique equidistant whitish fasciæ, edged with a few blackish specks, first at $\frac{1}{4}$, sixth towards apex; some blackish scales transversely arranged midway between first and base, and some scattered along dorsum: cilia ochreous-whitish, with an oblique black line crossing apex at base. Hindwings grey; cilia light violet-grey.

N. Coorg, at 3,500 feet, in January (Newcome); two specimens. Allied to group of *ordinatella*.

Acrocercops scandalota, n. sp.

♂. 7 mm. Head grey-whitish, collar ochreous-whitish. Palpi slender white, lined above with dark fuscous. Thorax ochreous-whitish, patagia dark fuscous. Forewings extremely narrowly elongate-lanceolate; dark bronzy-fuscous; a narrow ochreous-whitish streak along dorsum from base to tornus; close beyond this a triangular ochreous-whitish spot hardly reaching costa, followed by an oblique silvery-whitish costal strigula surrounded with blackish-fuscous; a small ochreous-whitish triangular spot on termen before apex; a silvery-whitish oblique strigula surrounded with blackish-fuscous crossing apex, partly in costal cilia: cilia grey, round apex whitish, with a short dark fuscous subbasal mark opposite apex, and two bars beneath apex. Hindwings and cilia rather dark grey, with violet reflections.

N. Coorg, at 3,500 feet, in January (Newcome); one specimen. Allied to the Australian *didymella*.

Acrocercops gemoniella, Staint.

Having now obtained genuine examples of this species, I find that the insect previously recorded by me under this name is really a distinct species, which is described below; I had remarked a difference, but supposed it to be varietal (Vol. XVIII, p. 820). Larva mining blotches in leaves of Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*); pupa in external oval brownish-yellow cocoon in depression on surface of leaf (Maxwell). Stainton's original type was bred, but from an unknown plant.

Acrocercops præclusa, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 7-8 mm. Head silvery-white. Palpi slender, white. Thorax white, patagia ochreous-bronzy. Abdomen grey, beneath whitish. Forewings very narrowly elongate, parallel-sided, moderately pointed; bronzy-ochreous; a narrow white dorsal stripe from base to tornus, posterior third expanded into a semioval dilation reaching half across wing, edge otherwise straight; a somewhat oblique free white strigula from costa directed towards extremity of this; a broad white præapical fascia narrowed towards costa, adjoining a black apical dot: cilia pale grey, round apex white, at apex with a short black subbasal hook. Hindwings grey; cilia pale ochreous-grey.

Maskeliya, Ceylon, in March and April (Pole); N. Coorg, at 3,500 feet, in October (Newcome); six specimens. Formerly recorded as *gemoniella*, from which it differs by absence of median prominence of dorsal streak and dorsal dot of ground-colour beneath it, also by præapical fascia fully reaching costa in moderate breadth, whereas in *gemoniella* it is rounded off above so as hardly to reach it.

Acrocercops syngramma, n. sp.

♂. 7 mm. Head white, face pale grey. Palpi slender, white. Thorax white, patagia bronzy. Abdomen grey, apex dark fuscous, ventral surface white, segmental margins dark fuscous. Forewings extremely narrowly elongate-lanceolate; bronzy-fuscous; a moderate white streak along dorsum from base to tornus, its posterior fourth forming a semioval dilation reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ across wing, edge otherwise straight; a somewhat oblique white strigula from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa, running into a subtriangular white præapical fascia whose apex narrowly reaches costa, limiting a black apical dot: cilia grey, round apex white, with a grey bar below apex, and a black subbasal hook at apex. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia grey.

Karwar, Kanara, bred in July (Maxwell); two specimens. Larva mining a compact blotch in leaves of Mango (*Mangifera indica*); pupa in a detached oval brownish-yellow cocoon on surface of leaf (Maxwell). The species is very similar to *præclusa*, but differs by the costal strigula running into præapical fascia, and conspicuous dark apex of abdomen.

Acrocercops vanula, Meyr.

Larva mining large blotches in leaves of *Terminalia tomentosa* (*Combretaceæ*); pupa yellowish, in large oval cream-coloured cocoon spun usually on vein inside the mine, the cuticle subsequently peeling off and leaving the cocoon exposed; this seems the normal arrangement, but in captivity the larva sometimes makes an external cocoon in a recess on surface of leaf (Maxwell). Mr. Maxwell writes "The imago is peculiar in that whenever observed, even while at rest, it has been found to stand high on its legs quivering continuously; I have bred it frequently at different times for two years, and this characteristic is always present, though not noticed in any other *Acrocercops*."

Acrocercops elaphopa, n. sp.

♂. 7 mm. Head and thorax light grey. Palpi slender, whitish. Abdomen grey, segmental margins white beneath, apex dark fuscous. Forewings very narrowly elongate-lanceolate; glossy grey, darker towards apex; costal and dorsal transverse whitish strigulae at $\frac{1}{5}$, almost meeting; a round black apical spot, finely edged with whitish; cilia light grey, round apex with a subbasal dark fuscous line preceded and followed by whitish. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia light grey, with faint purple tinge.

Karwar, Kanara, bred in July (Maxwell); one specimen. Bred from an external oval cocoon on depressed vein on surface of leaf of "Total" creeper; identification of plant promised later (Maxwell). Allied to *sauropis*.

Acrocercops citrodora, n. sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head and thorax whitish-yellow, patagia rather dark fuscous. Palpi slender, whitish, apex of second joint and a submedian ring of terminal joint fuscous. Forewings very narrow, elongate-lanceolate; dark fuscous; a whitish-yellow streak along dorsum from base to $\frac{2}{5}$ of wing, its upper edge forming two oblique wedge-shaped projections; a yellow-whitish dot in disc just beyond this; a flattened-triangular whitish-yellow spot extending along dorsum from middle of wing to tornus, emitting posteriorly a fine oblique strigula towards apex of wing; apex of wing chestnut-brown, preceded by a spot of blackish suffusion which is edged anteriorly by silvery-white costal and terminal dots; cilia rather dark grey, round apex with base purple-white edged by a dark purple-fuscous line. Hindwings dark grey; cilia rather dark grey.

N. Coorg, at 3,500 feet, in January (Newcome); one specimen. Perhaps allied to *telearcha*, but very distinct.

Acrocercops barringtoniella, Dev.

Bred by Mr. Maxwell from larvæ mining blotches in leaves of *Careya arborea* (*Lecythidaceæ*); has been reared previously from *Barringtonia*, which belongs to the same natural order.

Acrocercops austeropa, n. sp.

♂. 9 mm. Head ochreous-grey-whitish. Palpi with second joint broadly tufted with long ochreous-grey-whitish hairs, blotched with blackish, terminal joint whitish with two blackish rings. Thorax greyish spotted with dark fuscous. Abdomen grey, beneath whitish, with lateral series of oblique black bars. Forewings very narrow, elongate-lanceolate; dark fuscous, irrorated with whitish points; a suffused blackish dot towards dorsum at $\frac{1}{5}$, followed by an oblique mark of whitish suffusion; an undefined oblique blackish streak from middle of costa, reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ across wing, lower portion edged with whitish anteriorly; two shorter oblique blackish streaks from costa posteriorly, and one inwardly oblique before apex; a dot of dark suffusion on tornus, edged above with whitish; an indistinct fine blue-lead line crossing wing towards apex; cilia grey, round apex with black subbasal line and some series of blackish points. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey.

Supa, Kanara, bred in May (Maxwell); one specimen. Larva feeding on "Akri" (Maxwell); the cocoon (forwarded) is very flat, oval, attached to surface of leaf, whitish-ochreous, with four scattered bubbles on its surface, apparently similar to those on the cocoon of *Epicephala chalybacma*. Allied to *patricia*; tuft of palpi unusually long.

Acrocercops scenias, n. sp.

♀. 7 mm. Head white, crown mixed with dark fuscous. (Labial palpi broken.) Thorax white mixed with dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous, beneath white, with lateral series of oblique black bars. Forewings extremely narrowly elongate-lanceolate; brown irregularly mixed with black; four triangular white dorsal blotches reaching costa except fourth, their dorsal edge mixed with brown and strigulated with black, first two confluent dorsally and extending from base to $\frac{2}{3}$ of wing, third beyond middle, just touching second and fourth, fourth tornal; costa from second to apex dotted with white; a blackish dash above posterior edge of fourth; a small white spot on termen towards apex: cilia grey, round apex white with dark fuscous line. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia grey.

Karwar, Kanara, bred in June (Maxwell); one specimen. Larva bright green, mining galleries in leaves of "Changana" bush, many larvæ in each leaf; pupa long, green, in oval white transparent cocoon on depressed vein of leaf (Maxwell). Allied to *telestis*.

Stomphastis plectica, Meyr.

Larva mining blotches in leaves of *Sebastiana chamaelea* (*Euphorbiaceæ*); pupa in detached oval white cocoon in depression on top of leaf, preferring the extreme tip (Maxwell). This insect occurs also in South Africa.

Cyphosticha pterocola, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 9 mm. Head whitish, face ochreous-tinged, sides of forehead marked with dark fuscous. Palpi slender, whitish, second and terminal joints each with two bands of dark fuscous irroration. Thorax white, patagia ochreous-grey sprinkled with dark fuscous. Abdomen dark grey. Middle tibiæ and tarsi thickened with dense scales, dark fuscous, with whitish band before apex of tarsi; posterior tibiæ dark fuscous, apex white, tarsi white, three basal joints with blackish apical bands and projections of rough scales above. Forewings very narrowly elongate-lanceolate, purple-greyish-ochreous irrorated with dark fuscous; an irregular-edged attenuated white streak running along dorsum from base to about tornus, marked with some minute scattered brownish strigulæ: cilia grey, round apex whitish-grey with violet reflections and three dark grey lines. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey.

N. Coorg, at 3,500 feet, in January (Newcome); two specimens. A peculiar species, possibly worthy of generic separation on the tarsal characters.

Gracilaria ariana, n. sp.

♀. 13 mm. Head crimson-grey, face white. Palpi slender, crimson, towards apex dark fuscous. Thorax yellow, suffused with light greyish-crimson anteriorly. Abdomen grey, apex whitish. Middle tibiæ crimson, externally suffused with dark grey, tarsi white. Forewings very narrowly elongate-lanceolate; bright clear yellow; costal edge ferruginous-tinged towards base; a narrow purple-coppery streak along dorsum from base throughout, extending at apex to costa, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of breadth of wing, marked along dorsum with a series of deep indigo-blue strigulæ: cilia light ochreous-grey, becoming violet-coppery round apex. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Pundaloya, Ceylon, in September (Green); one specimen. Allied to *isochrysa*.

HYPONOMEUTIDÆ.

Lycophantis, n. g.

Head on crown with rough spreading hairs, face with appressed scales; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{4}{5}$, in ♂ simple, basal joint

moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, slightly curved, subsacending, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, loosely scaled anteriorly, tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiæ smooth-scaled. Forewings with 16 simple, 2 from before $\frac{2}{4}$ of cell, 3 from angle, 3-5 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle, stigmatium developed. Hindwings almost 1, lanceolate, acute, cilia $1\frac{1}{2}$; 2 remote, 4 absent, 5 and 6 approximated.

Allied to *Argyresthia*.

Lycophantis chatcoleuca, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 8-12 mm. Head and thorax white, face light fuscous. Palpi ochreous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate-lanceolate, narrow, acute; glossy purplish-bronze, variably more or less suffused with shining brassy-yellowish; costa finely dotted with white on posterior half; a broad snow-white dorsal streak, at base nearly reaching costa, gradually narrowed to a point at tornus, upper edge with a series of minute projections, towards dorsum often with some fuscous specks or strigulae; a fine blackish terminal line marked with minute white dots: cilia light greyish-ochreous, on costa brassy-bronze. Hindwings grey; cilia light greyish-ochreous.

Khasis; from September to November, twelve specimens.

Argyresthia semitrunca, n. sp.

♀. 9-10 mm. Head white. Palpi white, with dark fuscous lateral line. Thorax white, with dark fuscous lateral stripe. Abdomen grey, segmental margins white. Forewings lanceolate, pointed; 7 and 8 separate; deep fuscous-purple; some white specks on costa; a strong yellowish-white dorsal streak from base to near middle, posteriorly truncate, followed by an oblong blackish spot, whence a slender posteriorly oblique blackish fascia runs to costa, blackish spots in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$ and on middle of costa; a slight whitish mark above tornus, preceded by a blackish spot; an oblique white mark on costa towards apex, preceded by blackish suffusion; some white terminal specks: cilia grey, round apex dark fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Khasis, in October, five specimens.

Argyresthia leuculias, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 8-9 mm. Head and palpi white. Thorax white, shoulders pale fuscous. Abdomen grey-whitish. Forewings lanceolate, pointed; 7 and 8 separate; light fuscous or whitish-fuscous, reticulated with dark fuscous, dorsal area beneath fold whitish, with some scattered dark fuscous strigulae; small dark fuscous spots in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$, and a dorsal spot between these; a white dash above tornus, edged anteriorly by an oblique dark fuscous strigula; a round blackish apical dot, partially edged with white: cilia grey-whitish, round apex with three dark fuscous lines. Hindwings grey, thinly scaled towards base; cilia pale grey.

Maskeliya, Ceylon, from March to June (Pole, de Mowbray); six specimens.

Argyresthia dislocata, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 8-9 mm. Head and palpi white. Thorax white, with a broad light fuscous humeral stripe. Abdomen grey-whitish. Forewings lanceolate, round-pointed; 7 and 8 separate; white with violet or brassy reflections, closely reticulated with dark fuscous except towards dorsum, with several fuscous strigulae on dorsum before middle; a small dark fuscous spot on fold at $\frac{1}{4}$ of wing, and one towards costa before middle; a slender oblique dark fuscous postmedian fascia dilated dorsally into a triangular spot, sometimes narrowly interrupted beneath costa; an oblique dark fuscous striga above tornus: cilia light greyish, round apex with two dark fuscous lines. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Khasis, in April, September, and November; twelve specimens.

Zelleria strophæa, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 12-17 mm. Head and thorax white, more or less sprinkled with dark fuscous. Palpi white suffusedly irrorated with dark fuscous. Abdomen in ♂ whitish sprinkled with fuscous, in ♀ grey. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; white, more or less largely suffused with fuscous and irrorated with darker fuscous, the white ground colour appearing as some irregular markings in disc and towards apex, with scattered small black dots tending to be arranged in longitudinal series; stigmata forming small blackish spots, plical very obliquely before first discal, an additional similar spot obliquely beyond second discal towards tornus; cilia grey-whitish, round apex fuscous with a black subbasal line. Hindwings grey, in cell and towards base beneath it thinly scaled and semihyaline, upper and lower margins of cell dark fuscous; cilia light fuscous.

Maskeliya, Namunukuli (6,000 feet), Puttalam, Ceylon, from September to February, and in June (Pole, Green); eleven specimens.

Paradoxus, Staint.

Stainton has misapprehended the structure of the palpi of this genus, and I am not aware that his error has been corrected; the joints of the labial palpi which he describes as basal and second are really the second and third, and their structure is as in *Xyrosaris*, from which this genus differs by having the antennæ shorter than the forewings.

Paradoxus deformis, n. sp.

♀. 13 mm. Head white, sprinkled with grey specks. Palpi moderate (shorter than in *osyridella*), white irrorated with dark grey specks except towards apex. Thorax whitish mixed with grey. Abdomen grey, anal segment whitish edged laterally with blackish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, bent somewhat before middle, apex obtuse-pointed, termen extremely oblique, hardly sinuate; pale greyish, finely darker-sprinkled, base somewhat darker-suffused; about forty small black somewhat raised dots scattered over wing; a moderately large semicircular suffused blackish spot on dorsum before middle of wing: cilia commencing abruptly near before apex of wing, grey, round apex suffused with dark grey, with an interrupted black basal line. Hindwings rather dark grey, without hyaline patch; cilia grey.

Kegalle, Ceylon (Alston); one specimen.

Xyrosaris campsiptila, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 12 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish, mixed with whitish and finely sprinkled with dark fuscous. Palpi whitish-brownish, irrorated with dark fuscous. Abdomen in ♂ ochreous-grey-whitish, in ♀ grey, segmental margins whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, widest at $\frac{1}{3}$, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen sinuate, extremely oblique; pale brownish, finely sprinkled with dark fuscous specks, and strewn with short straight transverse whitish strigæ, and with scattered minute black raised dots and strigulæ; obscure patches of fuscous suffusion on middle of costa, and on dorsum at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$; an angulated transverse series of several small blackish tufts before apex: cilia pale brownish, on termen with rows of black points and an interrupted dark fuscous subbasal shade. Hindwings grey; cell, and an elongate patch beneath it towards base, hyaline but thinly strewn with grey hairs; cilia light ochreous-grey.

Puttalam, Ceylon, in November (Pole); N. Coorg, 3,500 feet, in May (Newcome); three specimens.

Prays erebitis, n. sp.

♂. 12-13 mm. Head and thorax fuscous, face sometimes whitish. Palpi fuscous, extreme base and apex of terminal joint whitish. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; fuscous, strigulated throughout

with dark fuscous, obscurely dotted with whitish between the strigulae in disc and towards termen; a very undefined oblique darker fuscous fascia from middle of dorsum to middle of costa, extended along costa as an undefined patch to $\frac{3}{4}$: cilia fuscous, indistinctly mixed with whitish on two terminal bars. Hindwings pointed; rather dark fuscous, thinly scaled and iridescent on basal half; cilia fuscous.

Ootacamund, in December (Fletcher); two specimens.

Prays citri, Mill.

Madulsima, Maskeliya, Colombo, Ceylon (Pole, Mackwood, Green); N. Coorg, 3,500 feet (Newcome); from January to May. An injurious pest of the orange and other species of *Citrus*, the larva feeding in the shoots; it has been recorded from Southern Europe and Australia (*nephelomima*, Meyr., is a synonym), and Mr. S. Busck has sent me for identification a specimen from the Philippines; it is doubtless artificially spread with its foodplant.

Prays ducalis, n. sp.

♀. 16 mm. Head and thorax grey slightly mixed with whitish. Palpi and abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen slightly rounded, rather strongly oblique; white, strewn throughout with small dark fuscous spots and strigulae, these dark markings are suffused together with fuscous to form irregular elongate patches extending along costa from base to $\frac{3}{4}$ and along dorsum from base to tornus, confluent near base and connected by a narrow oblique dark fuscous bar near middle of wing, beyond which the costal patch is expanded with dark fuscous suffusion reaching half across wing, and marked above this with obscure whitish suffusion on costa; cilia brownish with obscure whitish bars below apex and above tornus, at apex dark fuscous on basal half, on costa alternately light brownish and whitish. Hindwings tolerably pointed, not acute; grey, rather lighter and iridescent towards base; cilia grey.

Namunukuli, Ceylon, over 6,000 feet, in February (Green); one specimen.

Prays curulis, n. sp.

♀. 13 mm. Head grey, lower part of face white. Palpi grey, apex of joints whitish. Thorax grey, posterior extremity and apex of patagia white. Forewings elongate, narrow (rather less narrow than in *ducalis*), costa slightly arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; white irregularly spotted with grey; irregular elongate patches of grey suffusion transversely marked with dark fuscous extending along costa from base to $\frac{3}{4}$ and along dorsum from base to tornus, connected by an oblique rather broad median fascia, mixed with blackish; apical area marked with several small dark fuscous spots: cilia grey suffused with coppery, towards base mixed with white and blackish, on costa white with a grey spot. Hindwings pointed; grey, rather thinly scaled and iridescent on basal half; cilia grey.

Khasis, in September; one specimen.

Prays acyonias, n. sp.

♀. 12-13 mm. Head bronzy-grey mixed with whitish. Palpi grey. Thorax dark ashy-grey, posteriorly whitish. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa anteriorly straight, posteriorly gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen slightly rounded, rather strongly oblique; white; some grey markings towards base of costa, and a patch of more or less developed grey marbling and suffusion extending along costa from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; some small grey spots or suffusion on dorsum before middle; a transverse dark grey blackish-mixed blotch on dorsum beyond middle, confluent above with costal patch; a triangular dark grey tornal spot mixed with blackish; a small suffused blackish apical spot; three small blackish spots suffused together with dark grey occupying median portion of termen: cilia dark bronzy-grey, on basal half mixed with white. Hindwings tolerably pointed,

not acute; rather dark fuscous, thinly scaled and semihyaline on anterior half; cilia grey.

Rawalpindi (Manders); two specimens.

Diaphragmistis, n. g.

Head with appressed scales, sidetufts expanded anteriorly over base of antennæ; ocelli present; tongue short. Antennæ $\frac{4}{5}$, in ♂ simple, 2nd joint moderate, rather dilated, with strong pecten. Labial palpi moderate, slightly curved, subascending, with appressed scales, terminal joint somewhat longer than second, pointed. Maxillary palpi minute, drooping. Posterior tibiæ with appressed scales. Forewings with cell long, 2 from angle, 3 absent, 4 absent, 7 to termen, 8-10 rather near together, 11 from $\frac{1}{4}$. Hindwings almost 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1; cell short and distorted, less than half wing, 2 from towards angle, curved near base, 3 from angle, 4 absent, 5 and 6 stalked, rising from near angle, 7 from angle, curved.

A development of *Hyponomeuta*.

Diaphragmistis macroglena, n. sp.

♂. 15 mm. Head white, crown with two small fuscous spots between antennæ. Palpi whitish. Thorax ochreous-whitish, with some groups of fuscous specks. Abdomen light grey, apex whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; whitish, irregularly strigulated throughout with brownish, more closely and suffusedly towards costa posteriorly, with scattered blackish-fuscous scales and minute dots: cilia whitish, round apex with rows of blackish points and two black lines. Hindwings light grey; an elongate hyaline patch beneath cell, reaching from base to $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing, including posteriorly a black thickened glandular elongate mark; cilia light grey.

Khasis, in November; one specimen. The black mark of hindwings may probably be sexual.

Orthosaris, n. g.

Head shortly rough-scaled; tongue short. Antennæ $\frac{4}{5}$, in ♂ simple, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderate, straight, subascending, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint longer than second, thickened with scales becoming loosely expanded into an apical brush. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiæ with appressed scales. Forewings with cell long, 2 from very near angle, 3 from angle, 4 absent, 5 approximated, 7 to termen, 8-10 near together, 11 from $\frac{1}{3}$. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $\frac{3}{4}$; 2 moderately remote, parallel, 3 from angle, 4 absent, 5-7 slightly approximated towards base.

Also a development of *Hyponomeuta*.

Orthosaris strictulata, n. sp.

♂. 12 mm. Head white, face finely irrorated with fuscous. Palpi whitish finely irrorated with fuscous. Thorax whitish irrorated with dark fuscous. (Abdomen broken.) Forewings elongate, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa gently arched, more strongly posteriorly, apex tolerably pointed, termen slightly sinuate, somewhat oblique; whitish-fuscous, finely sprinkled with dark fuscous, and strewn throughout with short straight transverse whitish strigæ; an irregular series of several black dots near before apex and termen: cilia whitish-fuscous, base white, limited by a row of black points. Hindwings rather dark grey, lighter anteriorly; a hyaline elongate patch beneath cell from base to $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing; cilia whitish-grey.

Matale Ceylon, in August (Pole); one specimen.

Hyponomeuta pratincta, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14-16 mm. Head white, crown with two blackish dots. Palpi

white, laterally mixed with dark grey except towards apex of joints. Thorax white, with a transverse median series of four small black spots. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, very narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; whitish, more or less strigulated with grey and suffused with light grey, especially in disc posteriorly; an almost costal row of about seven black dots from base to near middle, a subcostal row of about eight from before middle to apex, a row of about ten above fold throughout, and a subdorsal row of about nine from base to $\frac{3}{4}$; a spot of dark purple-fuscous suffusion in disc near base, and a larger irregular patch in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; apex of wing tinged with purplish: cilia grey, with a white spot on costa towards apex and a whitish tornal patch, between these tinged with purplish, with three blackish lines. Hindwings grey, thinly scaled and semihyaline near base; cilia grey.

Khasis, in October and November; four specimens.

Hyponomeuta calculosa, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14-17 mm. Head whitish-ochreous, face sometimes tinged with grey. Palpi whitish-ochreous, laterally suffused with grey. Thorax light ochreous-grey. Abdomen whitish-ochreous tinged with grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, rather oblique; rather glossy greyish-ochreous, with a few small scattered very obscure dark grey dots on veins, sometimes almost obsolete; a large blackish dot towards dorsum before middle: cilia light greyish-ochreous, with a spot of dark grey suffusion above apex, and a dark fuscous patch formed by confluence of a median shade on upper third of termen with an apical shade on median third. Hindwings light grey, thinly scaled and semihyaline near base; cilia pale greyish-ochreous.

Khasis, in October and November; fourteen specimens.

Hyponomeuta corusca, n. sp.

♀. 18 mm. Head ochreous-whitish, face greyish, crown with two blackish dots. Palpi loosely scaled towards apex, ochreous-whitish suffused with fuscous anteriorly and on second joint laterally. Thorax whitish-ochreous suffused with fuscous on posterior half of dorsum and towards anterior margin. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen nearly straight, rather oblique; glossy light bronzy-ochreous, on costal and submedian areas with longitudinal lines of irregular dark fuscous dots and small spots separated by white interspaces; disc occupied by an irregularly sinuate streak of bronzy-fuscous suffusion from base to middle: cilia pale bronzy-ochreous. Hindwings grey, rather thinly scaled near base; cilia whitish-ochreous, towards base suffused with light grey.

Khasis, in August; one specimen.

Nosymna lapillata, n. sp.

♀. 50 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Antennæ simple, shortly ciliated. Palpi shorter and stouter than in *punctata*, blackish-grey, second joint ochreous-whitish on lower longitudinal half. Thorax ochreous-whitish, with small dark bluish-grey spots on shoulders and on each side posteriorly. Abdomen grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen rounded, rather oblique; ochreous-white, with irregularly scattered indigo-blackish-grey dots, several of these coalescing irregularly in disc; costa indigo-blackish-grey towards base: cilia ochreous-white. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-grey-whitish.

Darjiling, in March; one specimen. A second from Sikkim is probably the same species, but has palpi whitish-ochreous, thorax apparently without dark dots. From the above species *punctata* differs by pectinated antennæ *repletella* by barred cilia of forewings, *stipella* by dark grey hindwings.

Anticrates decaplaca, n. sp.

♀. 16 mm. Head yellow, neck and sides of face crimson-red. Palpi crimson, terminal joint yellow towards apex. Thorax yellow, apex of patagia and a postmedian bar crimson-red. Abdomen dull light crimson. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; crimson-red, with a yellow dot beneath costa near base, a small costal spot at $\frac{1}{5}$, and ten large yellow spots, *viz.*, one in disc near base, two on costa before and beyond middle, two on dorsum before middle and at $\frac{3}{4}$, one in middle of disc, two obliquely placed in disc towards termen, one at apex and one on lower part of termen connected with it: cilia light crimson, outer half on termen light yellow. Hindwings and cilia rather light crimson.

Anuradhapura, Ceylon, in December (Mackwood); one specimen.

Anticrates miltochorda, n. sp.

♀. 18-19 mm. Head light yellow, neck and sides of face red. Palpi red. Thorax light yellow, shoulders and a broad curved median bow red. Abdomen light crimson-reddish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, oblique; vermilion-red, with fifteen more or less large light brassy-yellow spots, *viz.*, one beneath costa near base, one towards dorsum near base, one in disc beyond these, one flattened triangular on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, one above dorsum at $\frac{1}{3}$, two placed obliquely in disc beyond these, one towards costa in middle, one triangular on dorsum beyond middle, one triangular on costa at $\frac{2}{5}$, one elongate from disc beneath this to tornus, one elongate posteriorly expanded resting on lower part of termen, one elongate resting on costa at $\frac{5}{6}$, one elongate beneath this, and one at apex: cilia vermilion-red, on termen pale yellowish on outer half. Hindwings and cilia light dull crimson-red.

Khasis, in October; two specimens.

Anticrates venatrix, n. sp.

♀. 21 mm. Head deep yellow, lower part of face red. Palpi red, tip pale yellow. Thorax yellow, anterior margin and an irregular postmedian bar crimson-red. Abdomen pale crimson. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; crimson-red, with numerous clear yellow spots, *viz.*, a dot beneath costa near base, two large confluent triangular ones on costa before and beyond middle, two obliquely placed above and below fold near base, one Z-shaped in disc before middle, one towards dorsum before middle, one triangular on dorsum at $\frac{2}{3}$, one towards dorsum beyond this, a dot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, a curved subterminal series of six small marks, and a series of eight small distinct spots round apex and termen: cilia crimson-red, between apex and tornus yellow on outer half. Hindwings and cilia pale crimson.

Pykara, Nilgiris, at 7,000 feet, in April (Andrewes); one specimen. Very like *lucifera*, but considerably larger, and readily separable by the eight distinct terminal spots of forewings, which in *lucifera* are reduced by confluence, and also by the confluent costal spots.

Anticrates lucifera, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 13-14 mm. Head yellow, neck crimson. Palpi crimson, terminal joint pale yellow with a crimson lateral streak except towards apex. Thorax yellow, with an angulated crimson bar behind middle. Abdomen whitish-ochreous suffused with pale crimson. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; 8 and 9 sometimes stalked; crimson, with numerous yellow spots, *viz.*, a small one on costa near base, two large triangular ones on costa before and beyond middle, two obliquely placed above and below fold near base, three (two upper sometimes connected) in an oblique series between postmedian costal and dorsum before middle, an oblique series of five from $\frac{1}{5}$ of costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ of dorsum (of which the two uppermost are small, two discal irregular, dorsal large,

triangular), three others subterminal in disc, and a series of four small ones round apex and termen: cilia crimson, outer half yellow on termen. Hindwings and cilia light crimson.

Karwar, Kanara, bred in August (Maxwell); three specimens. Larva feeding on *Sideroxylon tomentosum* (*Sapotaceæ*); cocoons sent are semioval, solid, apparently composed of dense silk treated with some sort of cement, attached to surface of leaf; pupa protruded in emergence through a slit at end, head and antennal sheaths coming away entire. Mr. Maxwell writes: "Larva looks exactly like cocoon, and practically the same shape; legs obscure, closely appressed to leaf together with whole undersurface; rather sluggish in habit, but walks about and is not attached to leaf in any way; head invisible. Must have some sort of covering which serves ultimately for a cocoon, but we could not make it out. Species apparently uncommon."

Anticrates therastris, n. sp.

♀. 12-15 mm. Head yellow, sides of face and back of crown suffused with red. Palpi red, terminal joint pale yellowish towards apex. Thorax light yellow, with a red W-shaped bar. Abdomen dull light crimson. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, oblique; vermilion-red, with a yellow dot beneath costa near base, and about fourteen yellow spots, viz., two obliquely placed above and below fold near base, one on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, an oblique one above dorsum at $\frac{1}{3}$, two connected to form a Z-shaped mark in disc before middle, one triangular on dorsum beyond middle, one oblique on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, one beneath this in disc, three forming a series from $\frac{1}{7}$ of costa to tornus, one at apex, and one on lower part of termen: cilia red, outer half light yellowish except towards tornus. Hindwings and cilia dull light crimson.

Nilgiris, at 3,500 feet, in January (Andrewes); Ganesh Gudi, Kanara, in May (Maxwell); two specimens.

Aetherastis constellata, n. sp.

♂. 16 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen whitish-ochreous; antennæ moderately bipectinated; thorax with a blackish dot on each patagium, and two near posterior extremity. Forewings moderate, sub-oblong, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen rather obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous; a basal group of five rather large blackish dots, viz., one median near base, one subdorsal near base, one beneath costa at $\frac{1}{4}$, one below this beneath fold, and one in disc slightly beyond these: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings pale ochreous-grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Wellawaya, Ceylon, in November (Green); one specimen.

Comocritis præcolor, n. sp.

♂. 15 mm. Head whitish-ochreous, face and palpi white. Antennal pectinations short. Thorax white, shoulders sprinkled with grey. Abdomen whitish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; white; three suffused blotches of fuscous irroration, sprinkled with black specks, occupying most of disc from near base to near apex, separated only by curved white streaks, first blotch extending below fold and indistinctly to costa, second extended anteriorly to costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ and limited beneath by fold, third resting on tornus and not reaching costa; some slight dark fuscous irroration towards middle of dorsum; a narrow yellow-ochreous apical fascia attenuated downwards to middle of termen, edged anteriorly with some dark fuscous irroration. Hindwings grey; cilia white with grey subbasal line.

Trincomali, Ceylon, in November (Green); one specimen.

Comocritis nephelista, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 16-20 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennæ in ♂ flatly dentate strongly ciliated. Thorax ochreous-white, posteriorly tinged with grey.

Abdomen whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; 9 and 10 stalked; white-brownish irrorated with dark fuscous, more strongly posteriorly; a suffused white streak along costa from about $\frac{1}{3}$ to near apex; two small indistinct dark fuscous spots obliquely placed towards costa at $\frac{1}{4}$; a suffused whitish streak enclosing an elongate-semioval patch of stronger dark irroration along median third of dorsum; some indistinct whitish admixture in disc posteriorly, sometimes forming a suffused streak running to termen above tornus; four small indistinct cloudy dark fuscous spots round apex and termen: cilia pale whitish-brownish with faint grey shades, beneath tornus whitish. Hindwings light grey; cilia white.

Kandy and Maskeliya, Ceylon, from March to June (Mackwood, Pole); four specimens. Differs from the rest of the genus by stalking of 9 and 10 of forewings.

Comocritis enneora, n. sp.

♂. 17 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennal pectinations very short. Thorax white, with two small dark grey postmedian spots. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, rather strongly oblique; 3 and 4 connate; silvery-white; nine small roundish dark leaden-grey spots, viz., one almost basal beneath costa, one in disc towards base, one towards costa before $\frac{1}{3}$, one on fold beneath this, one elongate in disc before middle, one above middle of disc, one on fold beyond middle, one towards costa before $\frac{2}{3}$, and one in disc beyond this: cilia white, base pale ochreous. Hindwings grey-whitish; cilia white.

Khasis, in May; one specimen. This example has the pupal case, with the head and lingual and antennal sheaths separated in one piece, still enclosing the abdomen.

Ethmia duplicata, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 30-32 mm. Differs from *hilarella* only as follows: abdomen with dorsal spots absent on two basal segments, reduced or absent on third; hindwings in both sexes as in *hilarella* ♀, but with apical patch wider and much more convex anteriorly, less produced beneath and not reaching middle of termen, grey apical patch in cilia also reduced and not reaching middle of termen. The characters of abdomen are as in *pullata*, but in that species the hindwings have a dark fuscous costal band on lower surface.

Patipola (6,200 feet), Maskeliya, Puttalam, Ceylon, in December and January (Pole, Fletcher); three specimens. Doubtless sometimes overlooked by collectors and mistaken for the commoner *hilarella*.